



Canada Border
Services Agency

Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada

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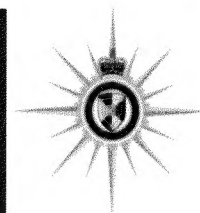
Audience: *Border Services Officers and Law Enforcement partners*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: FEB 2017
Expiry: AUG 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Cocaine Compartments

IOAD_2017-FEB-0135 YYZ



Recommended for Shift Briefing

On February 8, 2017, members of the Commercial Operations Enforcement team at Toronto's Pearson International Airport seized 7.78 kg of suspected cocaine

arrival of the flight, Officers boarded the aircraft to conduct a cabin search.

Upon

A total of seven bricks of suspected cocaine were seized. The suspected cocaine was wrapped in black rubber and then multiple layers of brown packing tape. (PA)

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Photos supplied by Greater Toronto Area Region (PA)

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Prepared by: S.J., Intelligence Operations

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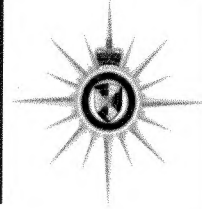
Audience: *Border Services Officers and Law Enforcement partners*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: MAR 2017
Expiry: SEP 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Hashish

IOAD_2017-MAR-0136 YYZ



Recommended for Shift Briefing

On March 12, 2017, Border Services Officers (BSOs) at Toronto's Pearson International Airport seized 33.3 kg of suspected hashish from a suitcase.

During a controlled baggage offload of the flight, BSOs observed a black brand suitcase with a loosely attached luggage tag and two white zip ties attached to the handle. During an airside examination, the suitcase was found to contain 14 brick-shaped packages of suspected hashish, concealed beneath a single pair of shorts and a t-shirt.

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Photos supplied by Greater Toronto Area Region (PA)

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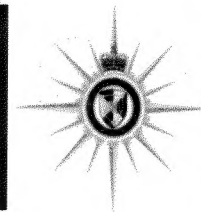
Audience: *Border Service Officers and Law Enforcement partners*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: JAN 2017
Expiry: JUL 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Hashish [REDACTED]

IOAD_2017-JAN-0132 YYZ [REDACTED]



Recommended for Shift Briefing

On January 26, 2017, members of the Integrated Compliance Enforcement Team (ICET) at Toronto's Pearson International Airport seized 798 grams of suspected hashish from

(PA)

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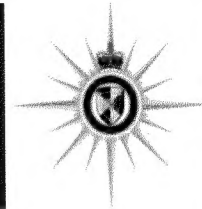
Audience: *Border Services Officers and Law Enforcement partners*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: JAN 2017
Expiry: JUL 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Cocaine

IOAD_2017-JAN-0133 YYZ



Recommended for Shift Briefing

On January 28, 2017, members of the Integrated Compliance Enforcement Team (ICET) at Toronto's Pearson International Airport seized four kilograms of suspected cocaine from a suitcase.

During a controlled baggage offload of the flight, ICET members observed a brand hard shell suitcase with a re-used luggage tag and two black zip ties attached to the handle.

Upon opening the suitcase, ICET members found it to contain a black brand backpack. Inside the backpack were three bricks of suspected cocaine that were wrapped in clear plastic.

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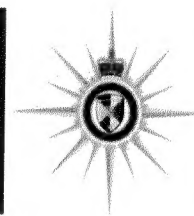
Audience: *Border Services Officers and Law Enforcement partners*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: FEB 2017
Expiry: AUG 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Cocaine

IOAD_2017-FEB-0134 YYZ



Recommended for Shift Briefing

On February 7, 2017, members of the Integrated Compliance Enforcement Team (ICET) at Toronto's Pearson International Airport seized 15.8kg of suspected cocaine from an unclaimed suitcase.

While conducting a controlled luggage offload and baggage escort into the Customs Hall, ICET members noticed a black suitcase without a baggage tag remaining at the carousel after the flight had cleared.

The suitcase was opened and found to contain five shoe-shaped packages, two "yam" shaped packages and several brick-shaped packages. The packages were found to contain suspected cocaine. (PA)

Photos supplied by Greater Toronto Area Region (PA)

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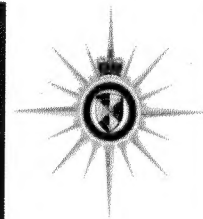


Audience: Frontline Operations
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: MAY 2017
Expiry: AUGUST 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

[REDACTED] Seizure of 132
Kilograms of Cocaine from Canadian Private Aircraft
[REDACTED]



IOAD 2017-APR-00X

Recommended for Shift Briefing

Synopsis: On March 29, 2017,

seized approximately 132 kg of cocaine from a Canadian private
aircraft. (PB)

Information:

bundles of suspected cocaine

search revealed 132 shrink wrapped

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Audience: *Law Enforcement Partners*

Issued: APR 2017

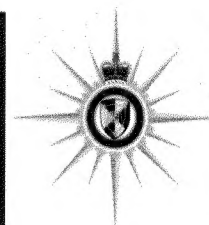
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Expiry: OCT 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

**Pacific Highway Commercial Operations Seizes approximately 23.3
kg of Cocaine /** [REDACTED]

IOAD_2017-Apr-002



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Synopsis:

On April 09, 2017, Border Services Officers (BSOs) at the Pacific Highway Commercial Port of Entry (POE) in the city of Surrey in the province of British Columbia (B.C.) seized approximately 23.30 kg of suspected cocaine. (PA)

Information:

- Officers attended and located two duffle bags containing a total of 19 brick shaped packages.
 - A black duffle bag contained 11 bricks (three in black wrapping

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- and eight in brown wrapping).
- A bluish duffle bag contained eight bricks (all in black wrapping).

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Prepared by: J.L., Intelligence Operations



(Appendix: A):

Pictures provided by British Columbia Region Intelligence (PA)



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Audience: *CBSA Enforcement and Intelligence Operations/CBSA Executive*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: JAN 2017
Expiry: JUN 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Liquid Methamphetamine:
Profitable and Difficult to Detect

IOAD_2017-JAN-001



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Issue

- The smuggling of liquid methamphetamine poses challenges to detection due to the versatility of the product that allows traffickers to conceal it

liquid methamphetamine primarily in j

Canada Border Services (CBSA) officers seize

Analysis

1.

2.

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Audience: *Intelligence Operations & Programs*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: APR 2017
Expiry: SEP 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Three Key Drivers Influencing Drug Trafficking

Canada

IOAD_2017-APR-001



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Highlights

- growing pharmaceutical industry, its geographic location and the Canadian illicit drug market are principal factors influencing the extent of drug trafficking to Canada. The quantity of drugs seized increased significantly (+129%) in 2016 while the number of seizures has been steadily declining over the past three years (-14% per year). (PA)
- Illicit drugs¹ and counterfeit pharmaceuticals² are a growing source of profit for Organized Crime Groups (OCGs). Counterfeit pharmaceuticals can generate ten to twenty times more money for traffickers than illegal recreational drugs. pharmaceutical industry ranks third in the world in terms of volume and it is estimated that 75% of counterfeit drugs supplied internationally (PA)
- OCGs that are linked to Canadian OCGs are mostly responsible for the smuggling of large shipments of drugs and precursors intended for the manufacture of synthetic and counterfeit drugs. Individual operators and fraudulent companies are also brokering or procuring their own chemicals for synthesis of drugs and production of counterfeit drugs. (PA)

¹ According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the term 'illicit drugs' refers to drugs which are under international control (and may or may not have licit medical purposes) but that are produced, trafficked and/or consumed illicitly. (U)

² Counterfeit pharmaceuticals are defined by the WHO as a product that is deliberately and fraudulently mislabelled with respect to identity or source. Counterfeit products may include products with correct ingredients, wrong ingredients, without active ingredients, with the incorrect quantity of active ingredient or with fake packaging. (U)

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INTELLIGENCE BRIEF



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Background

1.

In addition, the pharmaceutical industry, which is the third largest in terms of volume and thirteenth largest in terms of value, is a leading worldwide producer of licit as well as counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs and precursors. These key factors along with demand from the Canadian illicit drug market are what drive drug trafficking and smuggling to Canada. (PA)

Analysis

2. From January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016, accounted for 5% of the overall drug seizures, with 84% seized in the postal and air cargo modes followed by air traveller (15%) and marine (<1%) modes. The quantity of drugs seized from significantly increased (+129%) in 2016 while the number of seizures has been decreasing yearly (-14% per year) since 2013. Other controlled drugs (mostly pharmaceuticals) account for the bulk of CBSA seizures (60%) followed by opium (15%), steroids (9%), diazepam (6%) and heroin (5%). (see Appendix A for all drug seizures) (PA)

Pharmaceutical Industry

3. Prescription drugs are easily accessible without a prescription through online pharmacies. Their abuse is a growing public health and safety problem worldwide and Canada is a top country for abuse of prescription medications including opioids, benzodiazepines, stimulants and sedatives. The problem is not found in a specific demographic, but it is rather spread among different socio-economic groups. Pharmaceuticals have a high tendency for misuse because of their psychoactive properties, their accessibility, perception of safety, opportunities for diversion, financial incentives, advertisements by the pharmaceutical industry and low risk of enforcement actions. (PA)
4. The number of online pharmacies has significantly increased due to globalisation, making attractive to drug traffickers. drugs are exported to most countries in the world, with as the key market. The size of the industry has led to massive production of legal and illegal pharmaceutical drugs that are trafficked to foreign countries. According to a report released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 75% of counterfeits worldwide are made. Many pharmaceuticals and even synthetic drugs are available over the counter in pharmacies. Traffickers are taking advantage of this easy access to distribute counterfeit drugs. Hundreds of thousands of counterfeit drugs are for sale online. (PA)
5. Pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to be diverted pharmaceutical industry to be trafficked to illicit international markets, including through illegal internet pharmacies. Traffickers are responsible for significant large-scale

Canada



diversions to foreign countries of licit opioid production due to weaker regulations. The sale of drugs through online pharmacies is against

Geographical Location

6.

This initiative aims to promote and enhance trade and investment.

7. are the world's biggest suppliers of chemical precursors. According to The Economic Times, there is an emerging trend of pharmaceutical firms attracting researchers and scientists to convert chemical precursors into finished pharmaceutical products ready to sell in the licit market. There is no indication that this process cannot be accomplished for the illicit market as many legitimate chemical labs will after hours turn into clandestine labs giving chemists opportunities to earn an additional income. Given that is attracting attention due to its increasing illicit exportation of highly toxic drugs, it is possible that traffickers use this modus operandi to reroute the finished product to avoid detection. (PA)

8. ranks in the top five transit countries for heroin seizures made by the CBSA. accounts for 90% of the world's opium production. A significant portion is smuggled Some of the opium is produced into heroin to be later trafficked via air and postal modes to international markets including Canada. Heroin shipments have also been seized on trains inbound found on passengers and in train compartments not accessible to passengers, indicating that train employees were involved. (PA)

9. to move large heroin shipments that originated

Some of the heroin shipments are sent via marine container

heroin transiting remains an important transit country for heroin smuggling to Canada, countries has increased since 2014. (PA)

10. Several OCGs are reportedly operating that are highly likely to be involved in the smuggling of drugs to Canada.



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and an international hub for drug trafficking. Media reporting indicates that at least 13 different kinds of drugs are regularly being smuggled to international markets, including opium, morphine, heroin, marijuana, hashish, cocaine, methaqualone, ephedrine, LSD, acetic anhydride and amphetamine. (PA)

11. has become a key transit point for drug smuggling and a safe haven for drug traffickers. According to accounts for most of the drug trafficking cases The majority of CBSA seizures originate from these media report that Some of the traffickers have expanded their business : where the drugs are shipped after being manufactured in . Some precursor chemicals are smuggled to disguised as medicine before being shipped back to as finished product for further distribution internationally. More criminals are reportedly turning to pharmaceuticals trafficking ; and high profits. The penalties are relatively weak for trading in counterfeit pharmaceuticals compared to those involved in the illicit drug trade and human trafficking. (PA)

Canadian Drug Market

12. Canada is the world's second-biggest consumer of prescription opioids. Other controlled drugs (pharmaceuticals including benzodiazepines, stimulants and sedatives) and steroid pills are the most frequently seized drugs. However, the largest quantities seized were of opium, khat, ketamine, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. While opium, khat, and ketamine are mostly consumed as is, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are key precursors in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Canada is known as an important producer of methamphetamine, MDMA (ecstasy), and counterfeit oxycodone pills, both for the local and international markets. (PA)
13. Shipments of precursor chemicals are at risk of being diverted or stolen by OCGs. Legitimate companies import chemical precursors to manufacture goods including industrial cleaners and pharmaceutical products but these chemicals can also be used to produce methamphetamine, MDMA (ecstasy) and a variety of other synthetic drugs. Some fraudulent chemical brokers use false names, companies or addresses to import precursors into Canada while others use the name of legitimate companies but provide false delivery addresses. Fraudulent chemical brokers are increasingly targeting the legitimate chemical industry and using genuine channels to import the chemicals by completing the required paperwork but with false information. According to the EU Drug Market Report, a significant proportion of international trade in chemicals is of re-exports, highlighting the increasing role played by brokers and other intermediaries. As a result, these practices complicate the targeting of illicit shipments. (PA)



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14. Profits derived from the Canadian illicit drug market continue to drive most OCGs. Some OCGs with links are reportedly dominating the illegal importation of substances in Canada. For instance, the media has reported on criminal groups' involvement in the transportation of synthetic drugs, precursor chemicals, and cocaine from Canada. In November 2013, the leader of a drug trafficking network operating was arrested. The network was involved in manufacturing and smuggling of pseudoephedrine, methamphetamine and heroin into Canada, and other countries. were allegedly hired for making the drugs and shipping consignments to North America. (PA)

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

15. are factors that enable drug trafficking. As well, a high level of poverty increases the potential number of participants as they seek a source of income.

Better connectivity of established networks across the region will provide access to additional transshipment points for drug smuggling to international markets, including Canada. As a result, drugs that are known to originate from these countries may be rerouted and vice versa. However, such cooperation between these countries could also help in controlling drug production and trafficking. (PA)

16. Drugs, prescription drugs and counterfeits will continue to be smuggled :

These drugs are able to make their way into the Canadian drug market
In addition to their usually affordable prices,

cost of production is significantly lower than that of Canada and almost half of that of providing a competitive edge over others. There is no guarantee that the drugs ordered are legitimate and of adequate quality given Counterfeiters can be located internationally, resulting in a complex but detailed supply chain meant to avoid detection. As such, chemicals can be synthesized combined with cutting agents and then packaged before arriving in Canada. (PA)

Prepared by: M-F.L., Current Intelligence Analysis



Appendix A

Table 1 - Drug Seizures **between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2016**

Drugs	Modes						Total
	Postal		Air Traveller		Marine		
	# of Seizures	Quantity	# of Seizures	Quantity	# of Seizures	Quantity	
Other Controlled Drugs (mostly benzodiazepines)	1380	141.70 kg 148,369 pills	308	17.30 kg 37,676.5 pills			159 kg 186,045.5 pills
Opium	387	223.85 kg	42	47.93 kg	1	40.11 kg	311.89 kg
Steroids	213	1.46 kg 17,146 pills	43	0.849 kg 9,432 pills			2.31 kg 26,578 pills
Diazepam (Valium)	145	19,049 pills	11	740 pills			19,789 pills
Heroin	142	54.12 kg	7	4.49 kg			58.61 kg
Catha Edulis (khat)	47	330.93 kg					330.93 kg
Amphetamine	8	6.14 kg 330 pills	12	1.43 kg 1,574 pills			7.57 kg 1,904 pills
Hashish	17	17.51 kg	2	0.03 kg			17.54 kg
Barbiturate	8	2.88 kg	5	422 pills			2.88 kg 422 pills
Ketamine	5	0.89 kg			2	165.56 kg	166.45 kg
Ephedrine	3	48.01 kg	1	0.32 kg	1	19.96 kg	68.29 kg
Papaver Somniferum (Dode)	4	34.32 kg					34.32 kg
Pseudoephedrine					1	19.96 kg	19.96 kg
Marihuana	9	795.62 g	7	519.56 g			1.02 kg
Morphine	4	65.2 g					65.2 g
Piperidine	3	656 g					656 g
Ergotamine	2	30.56 g					30.56 g
Cocaine	2	301 g					301 g
Methadone	2	0.6 g					0.6 g
Morphine Base	1	499 g					499 g
Norephedrine			1	1.8 g			1.8 g
Methamphetamine			1	2 pills			2 pills
Caffeine			1	40 pills			40 pills
Fentanyl	1	48 g (pills)					48 g (pills)

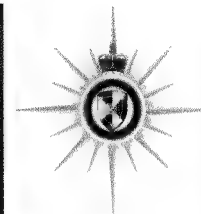


Audience: *Intelligence Operations & Programs*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: MAY 2017
Expiry: MAY 2018

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Cannabis Legalization:
Implications for the CBSA and Canada
IOAD 2017-MAY-004



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Highlights

- The planned legalization of cannabis products by the Canadian government in 2017 is unlikely to significantly reduce the number of seizures at the border, given that marihuana export numbers are high. The legalization will have implications for Canada's international relations with states where cannabis remains illegal. (PA)
- Imports of marihuana plant will likely decrease due to the rise in domestic availability of the product. Import of hashish is likely to continue since, despite domestic availability, potent versions of the substance are produced and will remain popular among consumers in Canada. (PA)
- Officers will be faced with several issues at the border including: "cannabis tourists" (unless purchasing and consumption is limited to Canadians), impaired drivers, and travellers from state governments with relaxed legislation in the United States (U.S.), unaware of the continued prohibition to carry the substance across the border. (PA)

Background

1. The Government of Canada committed to the legalization, regulation and restriction of access to cannabis products, currently regulated under Schedule II of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), in the 2015 Speech from the Throne. The decision to legalize cannabis products, which intends to legalize various substances including marihuana and hashish, as well as allow licit household cultivation to a maximum of four plants, marks a historical and unprecedented policy change for Canada. Some of the stated objectives of this initiative include the reduction of punitive

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measures for Canadian consumers for personal use, restricting access to children and youth, curbing profits to organized crime (OC) networks and facilitating the refocus of law enforcement from personal consumption to criminal trafficking¹. Canada is a party to three United Nations (UN) conventions that regulate narcotics that require states to criminalize the production, consumption and trafficking of narcotics such as cannabis for non-medical or non-scientific purposes. Cannabis legalization will be in contravention of the UN conventions. (PA)

2. Most countries continue to consider cannabis consumption and trade illegal, with several exceptions. Several state governments of the U.S. have changed legislation between the 1970s and 2016 to legalize or decriminalize cannabis, particularly since 2012. Colorado, Washington, Oregon, the District of Columbia and Alaska have all legalized the cultivation of cannabis² for both medical and recreational purposes, while other states are working to decriminalize medical use and possession for recreational use. The Netherlands decriminalized cannabis, Portugal has categorized it as an administrative as opposed to a criminal offense and Jamaica decriminalized acts such as household production. Uruguay has completely legalized both medical and recreational cannabis consumption. (U)
3. Impact reports on the effects of marihuana legalization in the states of Colorado and Washington highlight some consequences for the policy change in the fields of law enforcement and health care. However, three years after the commercialization of marihuana markets, many aspects remain unclear. Generally the report findings indicate stable consumer rates, drops in cannabis related arrests and charges, and increasing instances of hospital treatment. The U.S. situation differs from Canada's in that cannabis continues to be an illicit good federally, while some individual states have legalized or decriminalized the substance. The impact on marihuana legalization in certain states on seizures at U.S. borders remains uncertain given the continued illegal status of the substance at the federal level. (U)
4. Cannabis use is widespread in Canada
Based on the most recent available information provided by Statistics Canada and Health Canada, Canada has one of the highest cannabis consumption rates worldwide, indicated by over 40% of Canadians admitting to having used cannabis in their lifetime. Males are statistically more likely to consume cannabis than females (47.9% consumption rates versus 35.5%) and British Columbia reported the highest lifetime prevalence in cannabis use (48.7%) followed by Alberta (44.3%). Across all provinces, cannabis related offenses account for the highest proportion of overall drug-related offenses (66%), mainly for possession (55%) and to a lesser extent, trafficking (10%). (U)

Analysis

5. Most of the marihuana consumed in Canada is likely domestically grown. The potency of Canadian cannabis products is reported on and discussed worldwide on online forums for illicit substances. Domestic cultivation is a lucrative business both inside Canada and across borders.

¹ All assumptions regarding planned legalization are based on information available from governmental reports and open source at the time of writing. Any subsequent changes or updates in policy or legislation are not captured

² The terms "cannabis" and "marihuana" are used interchangeably throughout the report, referring to *Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis indica* and *Cannabis ruderalis* and variations of their strains, otherwise known as marihuana plants



6.

Marihuana seizure trends

7. CBSA seizures reflect the fact that cannabis is a widely used substance in Canada as well as abroad. Marihuana remains the most frequently seized substance by the CBSA, and officers have reported over 17,300 individual seizures since 2010, weighing a total of 2,122 kilograms. Despite the high number of seizures, quantities are generally small, averaging approximately 122 grams a seizure. This is a result of the majority of seizures (over 80%) involving small amounts for personal consumption as opposed to trafficking, a threshold generally established at 30 grams (Appendix B). (PA)
8. Since 2012, 23% of marihuana seizures have been exports, weighing an estimated total of 716 kilograms that accounts for 33% of overall quantities seized. The province with highest number of exports is British Columbia, followed by Ontario and Québec. The majority of exports are carried out and the packages are addressed to multiple countries where the substance is illegal, Officers have seized marihuana in plant form as well as seeds. (PA)
9. exported cannabis is likely intended for trafficking. However, in traveler modes there are many cases of misinformed Canadian residents, who allegedly forgot that the substance was present in their vehicle or intended to consume it while outside of Canada. Generally, trafficking-size marihuana seizures occur whereas travellers across all modes are caught with personal amounts. Many export seizures, particularly trafficking quantities, are intended
10. is the main source of marihuana to Canada (7,318 seizures since 2012), followed by (1,319 seizures), (576 seizures), (139 seizures) (79 seizures). Seizures most commonly occurred at the land borders via private or commercial vehicles, whereas those from the other countries were primarily in postal and air cargo modes. (PA)
11. Marihuana seizures at the border indicate that in a majority of cases, officers seize personal amounts as opposed to trafficking amounts. While the numbers of marihuana seizures have been consistently high over time, those weighing over one kilogram have been rare (only 146 out of 17,300), accounting for less than one percent of all seizures since 2012. Of all seizures over one kilogram, 72% occurred in



postal and air cargo modes. The largest marihuana seizure since 2012 (128 kg) was not destined within Canada, but was intercepted as a shipment

Other cannabis products: hashish, cannabis oil

12. The majority of discussion papers on cannabis legalization in Canada focus on the marihuana plant while the implications for other related and commonly encountered products such as hashish and cannabis oil remain unclear at this time. However, multiple reporting by Health Canada and open source indicates a continued market for these products. Hashish is the extract of the cannabis plant and can be processed into hash oil, wax or shatter. It is more potent than marihuana, given its higher THC concentration. Cannabis oil, known as Cannabidiol (CBD) is most commonly produced and consumed for medical purposes. Its status is legal in Canada but the amount of THC concentration must adhere to certain legal limits. Canadian users often import cannabis oil from the U.S. where a higher potency is permitted. (U)
13. Significant hashish seizures are rare and they are commonly inbound which demonstrates that there is an ongoing consumer market for hashish that is not satisfied by local supply, unlike marihuana. In 2016, 67% of hashish seizure numbers were exports, though in low quantities that accounted for only 22% of total. The exports were primarily postal parcels addressed worldwide to countries where the substance is illegal : While large (+5 kg) hashish inbound seizures are rare, when they occur they can involve complex concealment methods and can be very significant in size (i.e. 1,331 kg in marine cargo in 2015).
14. Import of CBD, which is not psychoactive but alleviates pains such as those associated with arthritis, similar to other cannabis products, will likely decrease under the legalization regime as consumers will likely turn to other, more readily available cannabis products such as marihuana. However, as open source reporting indicates that some parents administer CBD to children with epilepsy, there will likely be a continued, yet smaller market for the product. If the governmental limits on potency are changed to allow for stronger CBD, the market for importing the product is highly likely to shrink. (PA)

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

15. Legalization of cannabis products will likely not lead to significant decreases in enforcement actions at the border as exports are expected to increase and travellers are likely to continue to cross the border with personal quantities. If the legislation will permit travellers to carry a personal amount across the border such as 30 grams, seizures will likely decrease considerably, given that seizures under this threshold constitute 83% of total seizures since 2012. Domestically, the reduced sanctions for growing cannabis will likely motivate some individuals who had not previously considered it to grow cannabis in their home.



16. The domestic cannabis black market will likely continue to exist as individuals seek to exceed the limits imposed by law on cannabis cultivation amounts, potency and quality. Licit cannabis producers will be required to adhere to limits on potency and to display the percentage of THC that products contain, similar to regulations for alcohol and tobacco. In response to such limits, OC groups may target youth (under 18 who cannot legally purchase cannabis), lace marihuana with other substances, offer high potency product with less restrictions or sell synthetic cannabis to increase profits, as it is stronger than natural cannabis products with potential to generate more profit. Moreover, if cannabis related profits are undermined by an increased supply, some OC groups will likely shift their focus to other illicit products such as opiates. As well, if the potency of legally grown marihuana does not match that produced on the black market, consumers will likely continue turning to illicitly produced product to achieve the desired effects, whether medically or recreationally. (PA)

17.

Media reporting indicates the intentions of Canadian start-up companies to begin large scale marihuana production, which will likely fuel the trend of supply outpacing demand which is already made visible by export seizures. OC groups will likely target markets
have legalized recreational marihuana, and as more relax marihuana
legalization, exports are expected to focus outside of North America,

Cannabis remains illegal in most countries, including those where the majority of Canadian exports are currently addressed,

18. Some of the primary implications for legalization at the border will likely be "cannabis tourists" and impaired drivers. Individuals will likely travel to Canada to consume marihuana as is the case for countries with relaxed legislation Unless exemptions are made for personal amounts marihuana (i.e. under 30 grams), cannabis legalization may increase workloads for officers and translate into longer border wait times, particularly at land borders This trend will likely be most pronounced during summer months due to outdoor festivals and concerts, as well as the "4/20 rallies" where cannabis is consumed by large crowds in public places on April 20th of each year. (PA)

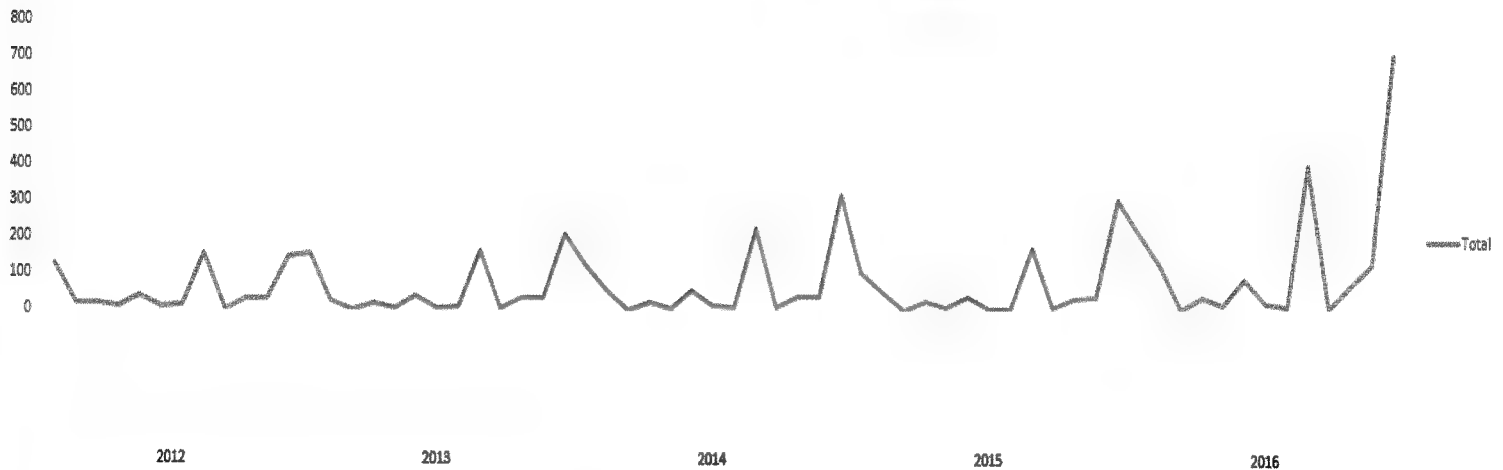
19. The legalization will have policy and enforcement implications for the CBSA. Depending on the final legislation, CBSA will be required to update agreements such as Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Information Sharing Arrangements (ISAs) with partner agencies regarding the import and export of marihuana. Officers will require additional training to detect and determine intoxication levels due to suspected consumption of marihuana.

Prepared by: I.D. Current Intelligence Analysis



Appendix A

CBSA Seizure Number Comparison 2012-2016
U.S. States that Decriminalized/Legalized Marihuana



States with Cannabis Legislation Changes from 2012 to 2016:

States that decriminalized:

- Maryland (2014)
- Delaware (2015)

States that legalized:

- Colorado, Washington (2012, recreational cannabis)
- Minnesota, New York (2014, medical cannabis)
- Alaska, Oregon (2014, recreational cannabis)
- Oklahoma (2014, CBD only)
- Louisiana (2015, medical cannabis)
- Georgia, Texas (2015, CBD only)
- Ohio, Pennsylvania (2016, medical cannabis)
- California, Nevada, Maine, Massachusetts (2016, recreational cannabis- legislation has not yet come into force)
- Florida, North Dakota, Arkansas (2016, medical cannabis- legislation has not yet come into force)

**Appendix B: Seizure Quantities 2012-2016**

2012-2016		
Size Range (KG)	Number of seizures in this range	% of total seizure numbers
100 kg - 200 Kg	5	<1%
10 kg - 100 kg	19	<1%
5kg - 10 kg	15	<1%
1 kg - 5 kg	105	<1%
500 gr - 1kg	138	<1%
50 gr - 500 gr	1508	8%
30 gr - 50 gr	1144	7%
< 30 gr	14376	83%
Total	17310	100%



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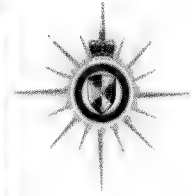


Audience: *Intelligence Operations & Programs*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Smuggling and Contraband

Issued: JUN 2017
Expiry: JUN 2018

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

**Cocaine Boom Likely to Increase
Cocaine Supply to Canada**
IOAD_2017-JUN-002



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Issue

- The sharp increase in cocaine production that followed the peace process between [redacted] will likely result in increased cocaine flows to Canada, particularly through other [redacted] countries. Cocaine production [redacted] over 2016 more than tripled compared to 2012, the year the peace process began. [redacted] the world's largest cocaine producer and the top source country for cocaine trafficking to Canada. (PA)

Analysis

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Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

7. Due to reports indicating significant increases in cocaine production and trafficking and the instability associated it is expected that Canada will see increasing flows of cocaine over the next two years.

Prepared by: I.D. Current Intelligence Analysis

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Canada Border
Services AgencyAgence des services
frontaliers du Canada**Appendix A: Cocaine Seizures****to Canada**

2017 Cocaine¹ (Jan 1 – May 25, 2017)					
Country	# of Seizures	Quantity (KG)	Concealment Methods	Primary Modes/Conveyances	Origin City/Region in ICES
	11	15.3		Postal: Canada Post	
	10	40.6		Air cargo: Federal Express, DHL Air traveller: Air Canada	
	5	19		Air traveller: Air Canada Postal: Canada Post	
	2	744		Marine	
	2	0.1		Air cargo: DHL International Express	
	1	0.5		Air cargo: Federal Express	
	1	7.8		Air traveller: Copa Airlines	
	1	0.7		Air cargo: Federal Express	
Total	32	828			

Canada



Audience: CBSA Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Divisions
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Irregular Migration

Issued: APR 2017
Expiry: NOV 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Seeking Refugee

Protection in Canada

IOAD_2017-MAY-001



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Issue

- and the lack of pathways to citizenship are the key push factors driving refugee claimants to Canada. As progresses, expatriates who are unable to return to their countries of citizenship are likely to increasingly seek opportunities in Canada through both lawful and irregular means. (PA)

Analysis

1. In the last year (March 2016 - March 2017), 1,910 refugee claims were filed by persons who were born or were long-term residents

Nationalities are very diverse, spanning 32 different countries. Claimants are primarily family groups, with minors accounting for 38% of all claimants. (PA)

Top 5 Citizenships	# of claims
	472
	443
	268
	191
	122

Source: CIC DWS - Enterprise Data Warehouse, extracted April 11, 2017 (PA)

2. The irregular movement originates with eventual entry to Canada. The majority of claims were filed at the land border (74%) followed by inland (24%) and at an airport (2%). The Quebec (985 claims), Southern Ontario (586) and Greater Toronto Area (198) regions have seen the majority of claimants. (PA)
3. Analysis of a sample of refugee claims made in Quebec Region shows that most claimants had genuine passports from their countries of citizenship

To date, there is no indication that the irregular movements are organized by smuggling networks. claimants in Quebec Region have stated that advice from family and friends, the use of social media and online maps allowed them to plan their travel to Canada. (PA)

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4. claimants have specifically cited losing their employment due to Saudization as the primary reason for leaving. It is likely this is also the main driver for the majority of claimants out of the country. The lack of access to citizenship is another contributing factor, especially for those who are stateless or refugees. and foreign nationals are rarely granted citizenship. and there are almost no prospects for refugees to become citizens. (PA)
5. Since 2006, when the policy was first implemented, its application has been challenging.
- In the coming year, the CBSA is likely to see a shift in the top nationalities for refugee claimants
- 6.
- 7.
8. As moves forward, migrants will increasingly look to obtain Canadian documents to travel directly to Canada, which could lead to more inland claims in the coming year. In 2016,

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

9. However, as seen in the past year, even its partial implementation has led to significant irregular migration to Canada. As more expatriates lose their jobs and deportations rise, Canada will likely see a rise in irregular migration

Prepared by: C.M., Current Intelligence and Analysis Section

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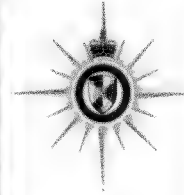


Audience: *Enforcement and Intelligence Operations*
Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Irregular Migration

Issued: MAY 2017
Expiry: OCT 2017

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

**Refugee Claims Three Months
Post Visa Lift**
IOAD_2017-MAY-003



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Highlights

- Analysis based on a sample indicates that the majority of [redacted] refugee claimants are filing for protection due to threats and fear of physical harm, mainly from cartels. (PA)
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- Key factors for relocation to Canada include: ease of visa-free travel and the perception of there being little to no crime or corruption in Canada. (PA)
- [redacted]

Background

1.

When refugee claims filed [redacted] peaked at over 9,000 in 2009, the Government of Canada (GoC), effective July 2009, implemented a visa requirement

[redacted] With the intent to strengthen a prosperous international relationship [redacted] the GoC lifted the visa requirement on December 1, 2016, allowing for visa-free travel to Canada. (U)

Analysis

2. Since the implementation of the 2009 visa requirement claims [redacted] had significantly decreased, dropping to as low as 81 claims in 2014. However, in the three months since the lifting of the visa requirement, December 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017, 250 claims have been filed [redacted] The majority of claims, similar to previous years, have been entered in the Québec region, specifically at the Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport. Almost 50% of the claims have been filed by adult men and slightly more than a quarter of the claims made by minors. (PA)

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Review of Claimants

3. A review of refugee claims from a randomly selected sample of 125 representing 50% of all claims filed from December 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017, was conducted to determine why these persons were filing refugee claims in Canada and includes consideration of known push/pull factors as well as other influences on migration.

Based on available information, 34% of claimants filed for protection due to threats and fear of physical harm (mainly from cartels), 4% for domestic abuse and 2% for other reasons. (

Irregular Migration – Push Factors

4.

5.

6.



7.

8.

Irregular Migration – Pull Factors

9. The ease of visa-free travel to Canada is a key pull factor at this time.

News media have reported of individuals who were deported admitting that they now view entering Canada as too difficult and that they intend to travel to Canada believing entry to be easier. '

With the perception of easy entry into Canada, more persons are likely to attempt to enter Canada in both the land and air modes. (PA)

10. How Canada has been portrayed by the media at large is another pull factor. In late 2015, Operation Syrian Refugees launched when other countries were closing their borders and pushed Canada into the international spotlight as a beacon for would-be migrants. Canada is often portrayed by international media as a place where migrants are welcomed and diversity embraced. This has led migrants to view Canada as a preferred destination for migration. However, what has not been widely reported on by the international media is the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) acceptance rates : As of December 2016, the IRB acceptance rate for was only 21%. Higher acceptance rates tend to draw more potential migrants



and as this rate does not include decisions made for post-lift claimants it is too soon to see how these claimants might impact the acceptance rate. (PA)

11. Other draws for foreign nationals to come to Canada are: family reunification; socio-economic opportunities; freedom for LGBTQI individuals; relatively low crime rates; a lack of paramilitary, religious and political violence; and a perception of there being little to no corruption in Canada. Based on available information from the sample, family reunification does not seem to be a priority at this time, which runs contrary to the expected trend regarding pull factors. Few persons in the sample admitted to having family in Canada, let alone that the possibility of joining family had any influence in their decision to migrate to Canada. Upon review of eTA applications, more did state that they intended to come and visit family, but few in their refugee claim narratives actually mentioned that they had family in Canada. Of the persons who filed at the land border, none were exempt under the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) on the grounds of having family in Canada. Therefore, while family reunification may be a factor, it does not presently seem to be a priority :

Irregular Migration – X-Factor

12. A primary x-factor influencing migration at this time is the first choice of many.

Among other initiatives,

to increase immigration enforcement powers of law enforcement. The deportation of illegal migrants has been made a priority and the process reportedly shortened for certain cases, allowing for quicker removal.

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

13. Undocumented migrants who have established themselves may be hesitant to leave and may wait to see what happens before looking north. Potential migrants may stall as they wait to see how the initial wave of migrants fared and how many are approved to stay. †

14. ¹ Based on current trends, while increasing and certain to quickly surpass the 2016 (259 claims) total, the CBSA is unlikely to see this initial forecasted total by the end of 2017. a



increase in claims prior to reaching the total seen pre-visa requirement; as more persons were successful with their claims, more would come.

15. While only one person in the sample indicated that they were in overstay of a visa, this possibility should not be discounted when claimants file at inland offices. A number of persons in the sample admitted to being undocumented : staying for extended periods of time. The potential for persons being in Canada without legal status should not be overlooked; some may be working illegally or even be victims of trafficking. Working with partner agencies to identify individuals who have no legal status or are at risk of trafficking will assist in identifying possible facilitators. (PA)
16. Should the immigration situation continue on its current trajectory, the CBSA is highly likely to see more filing at the land border or entering between ports of entry (POEs); a few persons in the sample, despite being visa-exempt, did enter Canada between POEs.

17

Of interest, one person stated they encountered an individual claiming they could help them get an eTA, inferring that the eTA would be improperly obtained. Continued communication and collaboration with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada regarding the eTA program is required in order to maximize its effectiveness as a mitigation tool. (PA)

18. With the elimination of the visa requirement, a level of pre-border screening has been removed.

Prepared by: J.H., Current Intelligence and Analysis Section

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Audience: *Intelligence Operations & Programs, Regional Intelligence Analysts,
Senior Managers*

Issued: JUNE 2017

Expiry: JUNE 2018

Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Irregular Migration, Human Smuggling

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

**Irregular Migration via the U.S. – Canada Land
Border**

IOAD_2017-JUL-001

**Recommended for Shift Briefing****Highlights**

- Irregular migration via the United States (U.S.) - Canada land border increased significantly, both in terms of the number of refugee claims made and the proportion they represent overall. (PA)
- Irregular migration across the land border is made up of individuals who file claims at a port-of-entry (POE), between-the-ports claimants, those who cross undetected and make claims inland, and those who enter clandestinely but are not looking to file for refugee status. (PA)
- The current movement of refugee claimants results from a combination of (1) push factors in countries of citizenship; (2) push factors from secondary countries of permanent/temporary residence; and (3) a welcoming environment and good quality of life for claimants in Canada. (PA)
- Most individuals who are making claims at the border are in possession of a U.S. Non-immigrant visa or were long-term undocumented residents of the U.S. (PA)
- Organised smuggling is confirmed to be from end-to-end (from point of origin to Canada) for five nationalities and believed to partially facilitated for many others. Facilitation includes provision of documents, information, transportation and/or accommodation (PA)
- With increased instability in origin countries and uncertainty in secondary countries, policy changes and continued openness to refugees in Canada, the land border movement will continue to increase in 2017 and 2018. (PA)

Background

1. The land border is increasing in significance for refugee claims to Canada, with 5621 claims made to May 31, 2017. In past years, land border claims made up 30% of overall annual claims whereas in 2017, it is closer to 40%. By year-end, the CBSA forecasts that the overall number of claims in all modes will be 40,000, which is 68% higher than all of 2016 (23,862 claims). (PA)

Table 1: Top ten nationalities of refugee claimants at the land border (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)

Country	# of claims	Country	# of Claims	Country	# of Claims	Country	# of Claims
Haiti	619	Burundi	351	Nigeria	261	Sudan	242
U.S.	372	El Salvador	289	Syria	257		
Colombia	364	Eritrea	278	Turkey	245		

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2. Irregular migration via the land border is comprised of four groups: POE claimants; detected between-the-ports claimants; those who cross undetected at or between POEs and make inland claims; and those who seek to enter clandestinely but not for the purpose of claiming refugee status. This last group is made up of previous deportees from Canada, smugglers of people and illicit goods, intending permanent residents without permanent resident visas, and those seeking to disguise international travel by using Canada as a departure point. POE claims are mostly filed at the Fort Erie, Niagara Falls and Windsor Ambassador Bridge POEs in Ontario while between-the-ports claims are entered across Canada but primarily in Quebec, Prairie and Pacific region. (PA)
3. The Safe Third-Country Agreement (STCA) with the U.S. requires individuals to request refugee protection in the first of the two countries they arrive in unless they qualify for an exemption (family member in Canada; unaccompanied minor; TRV-exempt, or having a Canadian visa, study or work permit or Canadian-issued travel document).
- 4.

Migrants choose Roxham Road because it is easily reachable by transit (buses and taxi cabs), financially reasonable (around \$150/person), and physically accessible (road leading to a shallow ditch that is easily crossed even in winter). Emerson is used due to proximity to Minneapolis-St-Paul in Minnesota, and Peace Arch Park due to physical accessibility and closeness to Vancouver. Many clandestine border-crossers head to the Greater Toronto Area. (PA)

Analysis

Why is Canada seeing this increase now?

5. Elements feeding into migration are complex and individual decisions to migrate often follows a domino effect of multiple push and pull factors combining. While media coverage links the border movement primarily to effects of U.S. migrant policies within their territory, the rise in land border claimants actually results from a multiplicity of factors for individual nationalities which have now combined to create the perfect storm of migration influx to Canada. These factors are (1) push factors in countries of citizenship; (2) push factors in secondary countries of refuge; and (3) pull factors in Canada. Primary push factors include natural and man-made disasters, conflict, violence, and political instability. Secondary country push factors are both formal and informal (They are locations where individuals went to better their employment prospects or escape violence or natural disasters. Claimants may spend months or years in these countries prior to seeking protection in Canada. (PA)
6. Canadian pull factors include: Canada welcomes refugees; large diaspora communities; favorable living conditions while awaiting claim decisions; and seeing images via the media of successful crossings into Canada showing professionalism and care by RCMP members during arrests. (PA)

Canada

*Push factors: country of citizenship and secondary countries of refuge*

7. Nationals from Burundi, Colombia, Turkey, Nigeria and China claim based mostly on country of origin push factors following very short stays in the U.S. The majority were USNIV holders. (PA)

Table 2: Influencing factors pushing refugee claimants out of primary countries of origin. (PA)

Country	Primary Push Factors
Burundi	Political instability, violence
Colombia	Violence, struggling economy
Turkey	Post-coup attempt to purge of thousands (100,000) from the military, police, the judiciary and other areas using loss of employment, suspension and detention. Media freedoms, internet access, Kurdish and opposition leaders were also targeted.
China	Family planning policies, opposition to religious freedoms, Tibetan ethnicity
Nigeria	Political instability, violence, struggling economy

8. Events in Saudi Arabia, the U.S., Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela had the most influence on the movement of migrants in secondary countries of refuge with six of the top ten land border claimant countries heavily influenced by this factor. Nationals arriving from Saudi Arabia obtain USNIVs in Riyadh and Jeddah with the primary purpose of claiming in Canada. In the Americas, economic and political instability and violence are pushing Colombians and Haitians towards Canada. (PA)

Table 3: Influencing factors pushing refugee claimants out of secondary countries of refuge. (PA)

Secondary country/area of refuge	Influencing factors	Nationals affected
Saudi Arabia	Saudization	Eritrea, Yemen, Sudan, Syria
Venezuela, Brazil	Struggling economy, political instability, violence	Colombia, Haiti
United States	U.S. policy towards migrants, particularly undocumented and refugees	Syria, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Somalia, Nigeria, Haiti, U.S. (minors)

9. The land border movement is made up of long-term U.S. residents and those who are in-transit to Canada. Regardless of length of stay in the U.S., claimants are expressing how the three migration-related U.S. Executive Orders in January 2017 have impacted their decision to claim in Canada. While some elements of the orders have been stayed regarding access to U.S. territory, more resources for immigration enforcement and processing of asylum claims, along with a reduction of liberty and privacy for asylum seekers and undocumented persons, has succeeded in encouraging these persons to seek lives in Canada. Increasingly, Canada is being considered as a first choice for resettlement. More long-term residents are on the move as the prospect of undocumented migrant detention or deportation increases and the mood towards refugees becomes less inviting. This movement is heavily-family based with large numbers of U.S.-born children in their ranks. (PA)

Canadian pull factors of influence

10. Canada is perceived as very welcoming to refugees and as not hardening its refugee and immigration processes making it both an outlier among Western countries and very attractive for resettlement versus the U.S. or Europe. Arriving claimants cited welcoming stance, quality of life, life prospects and social benefits as primary reasons for choosing it. Although the RCMP arrests irregular migrants on arrival, they are perceived by the public as helpful, leading to media criticism that the threat of arrest provides inadequate deterrence to potential between-the-ports claimants. (PA)



11. High Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) acceptance rates likely serve as a pull factor, with the overall rate at 62% in 2016,¹ compared to the overall first positive outcome for the 28 European Union countries at 54%² in 2016 and 22% for the U.S. in 2015.³ Acceptance rates for the top ten land border citizenships were between 44% and 94%, with the U.S. at 2%. U.S. national rates are low due to large numbers of refusals, abandoned and withdrawn cases. Any national who is not accepted as Convention Refugees may be granted a positive Pre-Removal Risk Assessment or a Temporary Suspension of Removal prolonging their stay in Canada (if applicable). (PA)

Organised movements to Canada

12. Organised smuggling is confirmed to be from end-to-end (origin point to Canada) for five nationalities and believed to be partially facilitated for many others. Organisation includes the following processes: providing information (smugglers and word-of-mouth), provision of fraudulent supporting documentation, provision of fraudulent travel documentation, and end-to-end human smuggling including documents, transportation and accommodation. (See Appendices 1 and 2) Refugee claimants are known or believed to use smugglers to cross at and between the ports. claimants make the largest numbers of claims inland after successfully crossing the border undetected. Organised movements obtain USNIVs for prospective claimants from U.S. missions abroad with fraudulent supporting documentation or by providing inaccurate reasons for travel. (PA)
13. Many migrants use word-of-mouth, community networks, social media and internet resources to cross the Canada-U.S. border. Refugee-focused non-governmental agencies are often instrumental in triaging refugee arrivals at Southern Ontario Region POEs, and smugglers linger outside their building to "aide" those who are not STCA-exempt. (PA)
14. There are also southbound movements including nationals use human smugglers to transit Canada to reach the U.S.
- 15.

¹ Year 2016. Does not include rates for the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment.

² The rate is 61% after taking into account grants of refugee or subsidiary protection status, or an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons.

³ The rate is 31% after taking into account defensive cases (i.e. appealed cases).



Migrants using this pathway to Canada may make up less of the land border movement in 2017 versus USNIV holders or long-term undocumented migrants from the U.S. (PA)

Serious inadmissibility

16. The media has highlighted the concerns expressed by the public regarding criminality and security, however the high number of USNIV holders in the movement adds a layer of screening and therefore removes a layer of threat with respect to serious inadmissibilities held by these claimants. In addition, due to the availability of U.S. information on criminal histories, those who have spent significant time in the U.S. are more likely to be found inadmissible under s. 36(1) for serious criminality.

They are minimal compared to the number of claims entered. (PA)

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

17. Canada remains attractive to migrants as a destination country. With more successful arrivals, immigration inspiration via community networks, social networks and media is highly likely to increase. What was mostly a movement of young men is slowly transforming into families. Media reports of their arrival may start the cascade of movement as the weather warms given high IRB acceptance rates, ease of physical access and that arrest by the RCMP is not seen a deterrent. Increased refugee claimants in Canada also means more STCA-exemptions for anchor relatives. (PA)
18. The number of refugees from secondary countries of refuge will play a larger role in land border arrivals in 2018.
19. The arrival of long-term undocumented migrants and failed U.S. asylum claimants will likely increase at POEs, between the ports and inland, however its pace will depend on reactions to changing U.S. migrant policies and increased enforcement attention in the media.

20.

Prepared by: J. S., Current Intelligence and Analysis Section

Canada Border
Services AgencyAgence des services
frontaliers du Canada**Appendix 1: Levels of organised human smuggling for the top ten land border claim source countries (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)**

C – Confirmed

B – Believed

P – Plausible

U – Unknown

N – No Evidence

N/A – Not Applicable

Nationality	Land Border Claims	IRB Acceptance Rate in 2016	POLs	Organized Smuggling & Fraud						Forecast
				Transportation	Accommodation	Provision of Fraudulent documentation	Use of fraudulent travel documents	Information	End to end smuggling	
Nigeria	261	44%	Lacolle Fort Erie Niagara							Nigerian land border claimants are largely USNIV holders. Nigerians are likely to continue to be the top overall claimants in 2017. Most claims are filed inland.
Burundi	351	94%	St-Armand Lacolle							60% of all Burundi land border claimants arrive at Lacolle or St-Armand. Primarily USNIV holders at the land border in Ontario and Quebec in 2017.
Colombia	364	62%	Lacolle Fort Erie							Inland claimants in 2016 claimed they entered at Peace Arch which is unlikely according to PAC Region Intel. Uncertainty due to the narco-related violence will continue to push Colombians northward.
Turkey	245	83%	Lacolle Fort Erie							Most Turkish land border claimants are multiple-entry USNIV holders. 97% of Turkish claimants in PAC Region were USNIV holders in 2016.
Haiti	619	50%	Lacolle Fort Erie St-Armand							Three groups of claimants: 1) USNIV holders; 2) undocumented persons in U.S. who left post-earthquake (2010); 3) persons who resided elsewhere in the Americas post-earthquake. America. Temporary Protected Status for Haitian nationals in the U.S. is slated to be rescinded in 2018. This movement will continue into 2018.
Syria	257	94%	Lacolle Fort Erie							Country conditions in Syria are unlikely to change in 2017.
Eritrea	278	81%	Lacolle Fort Erie							
El Salvador	289	71%	Fort Erie Lacolle							Long-term undocumented migrants in the U.S. Continued violence in El Salvador mixed with U.S. policies enforcing immigration legislation is highly likely to increase this movement to Canada.
Sudan (Dem Rep)	242	75%	Lacolle							
U.S.A.	372	2%	Lacolle Fort Erie							Children of long-term migrants (breakdown of status unknown) residing in the U.S. It is believed that they are being transported by smugglers and profiteers to the Canadian border.

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Appendix 2: Additional nationalities known to use organised human smuggling (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)

C – Confirmed		B – Believed		P – Plausible		U - Unknown		N – No evidence		N/A – Not Applicable		
Nationality	Land Border Rank	Land Border Claims	IRB Acceptance Rate in 2016	Primary POE	Inland Claims (Rank)	Organized Smuggling & Fraud						Forecast
						Transportation	Accommodation	Provision of Fraudulent documentation	Use of fraudulent travel documents	Information	End to end smuggling	
China	55	7	33%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway Cornwall POE	415 (4)							90% of Chinese claims are made inland in the Greater Toronto Area and 42% of all inland claimants were smuggled using a smuggler through the Peace Arch Park in PAC Region In May 2017, 85% of between-the-port crossers in Pacific Region had USNIVs issued in Guangzhou (78% of USNIVs) and in 2016 (57% of these USNIVs). Inland refugee claims for Chinese nationals are expected to decrease in 2017 from 2016.
Iraq	13	169	78%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway From Upstate New York	200 (9)							In PAC Region in 2016, 98% were USNIV holders. Basis of claim is mostly Kurdish ethnicity. Iraqi land border arrivals expected to be lower than 2016.
Romania	45	11	11%	Niagara Rainbow Bridge POE Fort Erie POE Lacolle POE Stanstead POE	11 (46)							Romanian nationals cross irregularly before crossing irregularly into Canada in Quebec Region. In 2012, Romanian land border claimants are expected to shift to airports and inland following the visa lift for Romanian nationals in December 2017.
Palestine	15	144	81%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway	49 (39)							Palestinian land border refugee claims expected to increase in 2017.
Afghanistan	25	51	82%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway	169 (14)							Mostly between-the-port entries.

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